

THE ARIZONA MINER.

"The Gold of that Land is good."

T. A. HAND, Publisher.

PRESCOTT, WEDNESDAY JULY 20, 1864.

AGENTS.—William J. Osborne, Tucson; Charles A. Phillips, La Paz; A. M. Hunt, Santa Fe; William H. Tobey, San Francisco.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Two Presidential Nominating Conventions have met in the States, one at Cleveland, on the 31st of May, and one at Baltimore, on the 7th of June. The former was composed of Fremont men, or "Radical Democrats," as they termed themselves, and, of course, nominated Fremont for the Presidency. John Cochrane, of New York, was put upon the ticket for Vice President. But few prominent men figured in the convention, and from the tone of the papers we have received from the East, it does not appear that the movement can amount to much, although Fremont and Cochrane have both determined to make the race. At the Baltimore Union Convention, Abraham Lincoln was re-nominated, receiving every vote cast, saving those of Missouri, which were given for General Grant. The convention was very large and influential, and the indications are that Mr. Lincoln will walk over the course with ease, although it will somewhat depend upon who becomes the nominee of the Democratic Convention, which was to have met at Chicago, on the 4th of July.

Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, was nominated for the Vice Presidency on the Lincoln ticket, and will give it strength. An old line Democrat as Mr. Lincoln is an old line Whig, he is a patriot whom the people have long de-lighted to honor.

We have already expressed our approbation of the course pursued by Mr. Lincoln within his present administration. We believe it to have been cautious and wise.

Accepting the saying of Cleobulus, one of the seven wise men of Greece, "A man is best in everything," he has not resorted to extremes. The radical on either side has met no favor at his hands. His management of public affairs at the most critical period in our national career has been such as to command the approval of all moderate and impartial men. His re-election will be far more likely to hasten the restoration of honorable peace to our distracted country, than would a transfer of the helm of state to inexperienced hands, at this important hour.

MAIL FACILITIES.

There is naturally much inquiry regarding the improvement of our mail facilities, or, we should say, the establishment of mails, for as yet we have none whatever, and are only permitted to communicate with the outer world by the courtesy of the military authorities. The military express connecting with Mesilla and Los Angeles, via Pimo and Tucson, semi-monthly is an accommodation which we all appreciate, but it is quite time that we had regular and frequent mails. Before leaving Washington the Governor and other territorial officials urged upon the Postmaster General the importance of an extension of the mail service, either from Albuquerque or from Mesilla to the Colorado and the Pacific. It was understood that a contract would at once be given from Mesilla to Tucson, (and possibly to Los Angeles,) and we cannot explain why it was not done. We have a report that the contractors demanded an escort of fifteen soldiers with each mail, which the government was not willing to allow. We can hardly believe that such an excessive demand was made, when it is notorious that the military express has never been molested, although carried with a much smaller guard.

Whatever may have been the danger from the Apaches, it no longer exists to an extent demanding any protection beyond that of two or three wide awake men, and we hope that some individual or company will at once make a proposition to the Postoffice Department for mail service throughout the Territory which it can accept.

The convenience of the civil government, of our citizens universally, and indeed the development of our country, in which the liveliest interest is felt, both in the Atlantic and Pacific States, all impel us in imploring the general government to use all possible dispatch in providing us with at least such mail facilities as have been given other Territories in their early days. We do not ask more, until warranted by an increase of population.

To the appeals of the Territorial officers, which have been frequent and urgent, we add the voice of the people, which, speaking through the press, is loud and earnest in demanding that Arizona shall no longer be kept without the advantages which are her right, and without which her advancement must be seriously retarded.

In answer to repeated inquiries as to whether the Governor intends to authorize weekly mails to be carried from here to Tucson and La Paz, as reported, we would say that he has no power to do more than declare the same to be necessary. If upon his statement to that effect any parties choose to undertake the service, upon their own responsibility, trusting to the approval and remuneration of the general government, they will, of course, be at liberty to do so, and we learn that there are several who have such intention.

THE ELECTION.

The first election in Arizona since its organization as a Territory, occurred on Monday last, the 18th. So far as we have heard the proceedings were conducted in excellent good feeling. At the poll in Prescott there was the utmost harmony, and although the town was copiously supplied with whiskey, we noticed but few cases of intoxication. The returns of the precincts, as far as delivered to us at this time, are given in another column. It will be seen that Dr. Lieb has a small majority for Delegate. This was to be expected in view of Col. Poston's residence below the Gila, and the current belief that his interests were wholly there. It was also the natural consequence of the report that he has to do with a land grant from the Mexican government, which it is proposed to locate in Arizona, and which conveys title to mineral as well as other lands. His election is, however, hardly a matter of question, as by our latest advices we are informed that the sentiment below the Gila was almost unanimously in his favor. It is not unlikely that the returns from Tucson alone, will more than counterbalance the majority (if any) against him in the upper country. The members of the Legislature elect from this district are generally good men, and will doubtless work vigorously to promote the best interests of the Territory. The unanimity with which they were supported should satisfy them that they should pursue a liberal and independent policy, and closely study the public good.

THE TERRITORIAL LAWS.

When the Territorial officials were in New Mexico, on their way here, they made strenuous efforts to procure copies of the laws of that Territory, which for the present are in force here. They succeeded in obtaining but one complete set—that now in the office of Secretary McCormick. Neither of the United States Judges, who have held their courts, have had the laws before them, and none of the appointees of the Governor have been able to learn their duties. To remedy as far as possible the inconvenience resulting from this state of affairs, the Secretary has in preparation printed slips containing the laws governing the Territorial officers, which he will at an early day distribute to the various Probate Judges, Alcaldes, Sheriffs, Constables, and Notaries Public, to be used until new and better laws are provided. The New Mexican statutes are not only crude and incongruous in the extreme, but the order or disorder in which they are printed leaves much to the conjecture of the reader. The books are irregular in form and plan, miserably indexed, and, for the most part, shabbily printed. While the laws reflect no particular credit upon their authors, the manner of their publication is highly discreditable. In common with all of our citizens who have an acquaintance with them, we hope for their prompt rejection by the Legislature. The code carefully prepared by Judge Howell, of the First District, and based upon those of California and Nevada, or any laws simple, intelligible and comprehensive, will be a vast improvement upon these blind and inconsistent statutes.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—As it is now known that the Governor will convene the Legislature at Prescott, much has been said about the erection of public buildings. The following is, we believe, a correct statement of the steps taken by Secretary McCormick, to whom the preparations for the accommodation of the Legislature are by law entrusted.

Finding by his instructions from Washington, (there being yet no appropriation for public buildings,) that he was not authorized to expend more for rooms than would have been necessary for rent, had the capital been fixed at an old settlement, he sought to find and hire for the session, some suitable building among those in course of construction. This being impossible, he received proposals for building, but the lowest of these so much exceeded the amount which he felt authorized to expend, that he was in doubt as to what to do, when Van C. Smith, Esq., proposed to put up a structure, for business purposes, to be ready by or before the first of September, and to be temporarily fitted up for the use of both branches of the Legislature. The

plan was approved by the Secretary, and the building will be hired. It is to be of hewn logs, carefully put up, and will be upon Gurley Street, on the north side of the plaza. The accommodations will be plain, but extensive and comfortable, and if the weather is as pleasant as at present our Legislators will be likely to have an agreeable session. We trust it will be a useful one.

So far as the Territory is concerned, we believe that the plan adopted by the Secretary will prove to be the most advantageous in the end. Had he put up buildings of any kind it might have been made a pretext at Washington for delay in giving us an appropriation for suitable permanent structures. No such excuse can now be urged, and we hope that our first Delegate will be able to secure a liberal appropriation for the purpose during the ensuing winter.

THE CALIFORNIA WINE INTEREST.—California is evidently destined to be a great wine producing region. Her wine culture, now growing rapidly into a leading agricultural interest, dates only from the year 1854; but these ten years have produced remarkable results, for her wine-growers send into the market excellent hocks, champagnes and ports, and the quality of many of the red and white wines already rivals that of many of the European varieties. The history of the vineyard enterprises in California is brief: In 1854 Kohler & Frohling, assisted by Charles Stern, commenced business in Los Angeles, and shortly afterwards opened a house in San Francisco; in 1861 the State sent Mr. Haraszthy to Europe to procure the best varieties of vines cultivated there, and the result of his expedition was the introduction into the State of fourteen hundred species, comprising one hundred thousand vines. This stimulated enterprise, and large numbers of persons planted vineyards and cultivated improved varieties of vines, so that the yield of the wine crop has increased from 443,000 gallons in 1862 to an average annual product at the present time of 3,800,000 gallons. A large tract of land has been recently purchased by a German company, who have already planted three hundred thousand vines. Other private enterprises, sustained by ample capital and directed by skillful persons, promise good results.

Arizona would, in many districts, seem to have the same advantages for grape culture that are found in southern California, and if proper attention be given to the matter, we make no doubt that within a very few years our native and wholesome wines will be as famous and as attractive, if not as profitable, as our quartz lodes and placers.

THE express from Tucson and the States reached here on Saturday evening. The latest dates were from San Francisco, June 14, and from Denver, June 15, with New York telegrams of June 13. General Grant was entreaching himself on the Chickahominy, before Richmond preparatory to a final struggle with Lee. The army was in good spirits. A convention at Cleveland had nominated John C. Fremont for President, and John Cochrane for Vice President. The National Union Convention met at Baltimore June 7, and nominated Abraham Lincoln for President, and Andrew Johnson for Vice President. The latter convention was composed of nearly five hundred delegates—and was most harmonious and enthusiastic.

ARRIVAL OF COLORADIANS.—As our last number was going to press the streets of Prescott were filled with emigrants and their trains from Colorado. Some fifty men and several families came in during the day. They seem an intelligent, orderly people, and will make a valuable addition to our population. With a combination of Californians and Coloradians, we ought to beat the world in enterprise.

IRETEBA has returned to the Mohave region a bigger, but we fear not a better "Injin" than ever. His epaulettes are said to be ponderous. Captain John Moss, who has been showing Iretaba up, in the Eastern States, returned with him. Iretaba is said to have concluded from his observations that it is very foolish for the Indians to fight the whites, the latter being very numerous, and mostly soldiers! He describes New York as a very big rancheria, in which he walked for days without seeing it all!

TROOPS AT LA PAZ.—We should have stated heretofore that upon the request of the citizens of La Paz, General Wright of the Department of the Pacific, has stationed Co. F, 4th infantry, California volunteers, Capt. Matthew Sherman, at that place. The captain and his men are highly spoken of by persons from La Paz.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The following are the returns (unofficial) of the election for Delegate to Congress and members of the Legislature, held July 18th, so far as received at the MINER Office:

FOR DELEGATE.

Prescott	Lynch	Cr.	Weaver	Wain't G.
Chas. D. Poston, 55	6	14	2	
Charles Leib, 83	17	22	8	
Wm. J. Berry, 8	38	0	0	
Wm. D. Bradshaw, 3	0	0	0	
Samuel Adams, 0	0	0	0	

FOR COUNCIL.

K. S. Woolsey, 140	59	36	19
R. W. Groom, 112	57	18	9
H. A. Bigelow, 82	60	35	18
John Howard, 94	0	19	9
J. T. Alsop, 0	3	0	0
Brooks, 1	0	0	0

FOR HOUSE.

John M. Boggs, 87	55	24	11
Jerome Calkins, 80	35	3	5
J. McCrackin, 99	59	27	13
James Garvin, 148	60	37	8
Jas. A. Moore, 82	6	4	11
Jas. S. Giles, 73	24	32	10
John Howard, 2	0	0	0
Van Smith, 1	0	1	0

Agua Caliente precinct not yet heard from. Otherwise the returns are complete for the Third Judicial District. Messrs. Woolsey, Groom, and Bigelow are doubtless chosen to the Council, and Messrs. Boggs, McCrackin, Garvin and Giles to the House. It is but just to Messrs. Brooks and Van Smith to say that they were not candidates for any position, and also to state that Mr. Moore withdrew his name at Weaver too late for the intelligence to reach here, when he has many friends. Had he secured the Weaver vote, which he could have had beyond doubt, he must have been elected.

QUICK SABB.—The Emperor Maximilian shall probably before this time landed on Mexican soil, and is on his road to the Capital. What will be the result? Will all the French bayonets which surround him be sufficient for his protection? Will the Mexican people at once forget all their traditional love for Republican institutions? We anticipate no such thing. There is a mighty struggle impending, which will shake the throne of the Hapsburg monarch to its foundation, and we trust, send him back to his Arch Ducal dominions in Europe a wiser and a better man.

The President has planted himself squarely on the Monroe declaration of 1823, and from a recent message to Congress it appears that the French government has been notified that this position would be maintained by the United States. This measure, we are confident, will meet the approval of the whole country. Europe has enough to do to manage its own affairs. We do not seek to intermeddle with the nations of the eastern continent, and we reasonably claim that they shall leave the western nations to take care of themselves in their own way.

Among the buildings destroyed by the overflow of Cherry Creek, Denver, was the office of the Rocky Mountain News, including all the material. We extend to the editors and proprietors of that likely sheet our best sympathies—and the sincere wish that they may speedily recover from their serious misfortune. No papers have been more regularly received, or more highly appreciated here, than the Denver News and Commonwealth. They usually bring us the latest general news, and a mass of interesting local items, especially acceptable to our citizens from Colorado. We call attention to the following card issued by the proprietors of the News:

In the destruction of our office, our subscription books shared the common fate, so that we are without a list of subscribers anywhere. It is not our intention that any subscriber shall miss a single number of the paper, and to avoid their doing so, we hope that every one will give us his address, and, as near as possible, the length of time for which their subscription is paid. When desired, the Commonwealth will be supplied to subscribers who have paid for the News, or the News will be furnished from the time of its resumption to the full time for which it is paid. Send in your lists at once. Will postmasters oblige us by aiding in the matter? BYERS & DAILEY.

Denver, May 21, 1864.

BLACKSMITHING

—AND—

Wagon Making.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the people of Prescott, and surrounding country, that they are now prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing, wagon-making, etc., at their new shop on Granite Street, west side of the creek.

We intend to do our best to please and give satisfaction to all who favor us with their patronage.

GABRIEL SABBEDRA,
WILLIAM SKILLICORN.

Prescott, July 18, 1864.